# McKnew's.

'Strictly Reliable Qualities."

During January store opens at \$:15 a.m. and

# January Clearing Sale of SUITS.

Lot of \$15.50 Fancy Silk \$8.00 \$10 to \$30 Coats at \$3, \$5 & \$7.50.

\$3, \$5 and \$7.50.

Wm.H.McKnew,933 Pa.Av. Sele D. C. Agents for Centemer! Gloves. General D. C. Agents for Dr. Jueger's Sanatory ja6-fed Woolen Underwear.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN THE CITY. ELLIS' MUSIC STORE, 937 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. CHICKERING PIANOS

AND MANY OTHER PIANOS,
FOR SALE OR RENT
Mode are Prices Accommodating Terms.
HEADQUARTERS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND MUSICAL, GOODS
PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, MOVED & PACKED.
Telephare 1218.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.,

# The Genuine Hazelton Piano

is sold only at Pfeiffer's Plano Warerooms 929 F Street.

# Stieff Pianos.

STIEFF PIANO FACTORY BRANCH,

521 11th St. N. W. J. C. CONLIFF, Manager.

The Steinway

Piano is pre-endently the standard of the world. New and alightly used uprights and grands, in all

Droop's Music House,

de5-14tf 925 Pennsylvania Avenue. EXPERT PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING BY G. H. KUHN. Orders addressed to 1407 N. Y. ave. will receive prompt attention. Planos sold for less than sisewhere; fully guaranteed, d25-im

# KNABE'S

PIANOS FOR RENT. TUNING AND MOVING.

Wm. Knabe & Co., 1422 Pa. Ave. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hallet & Davis Upright Piano, ONLY \$275. Original price, \$350. Sold on easy terms.

WORCH'S, 923 F. Latest Hits, 15c. and 19c. PIANOS MOVED, \$2.

Races Immune From the Plague. From the Pall Mail Gazette.

Apropos of the bubonic plague now creep-Ing into Portugal has it ever been noticed this disease seems to have been conferred in 1584 it was noticed that the Protestants of Lyons escaped almost to a man. So did the Jews in an outbreak at Nimeguen in The Jews in an outbreak at Nimeguen in MISL Some hims of the same sort has been noticed with regard to other diseases, for swhile in the outbreak of typhus at Languens in 1821 the Jews remained immune, which coreligionists in Poland have always been the first to catch cholora. But the strangest thing in connection with the plague is that in most cases the seeds of girangest thing in connection with the plague is that in most cases the seeds of the disease seem to remain dermant in the systems of those exposed to the risk of cantagion until some new coldemic calls them into activity.

Proceptus, who observed the plague in Constantingle pretty closely during Justician them.

first attacked if the plague again visited the country, even after the lapse of several years. A similar fact was noted during the Nimeguen outbreak, where two children of one Van Dam were sent to the immune town of Gorcumen and remained there in perfect health for three months. At the end of that time the plague came to Gorcumen, and they died there at the same time as the rest of their family.

## Not Absolutely Ignorant.

From the Fourth Estate. It is commonly understood that one of the newspapers of New York city has a rule to employ none but college graduates on its staff. It may or it may not be true. Nevertheless, a young man of good address, bringing with him excellent recommendations, and equipped for fournalistic work
by several years' experience, called one day
at the editorial office of that paper.

He made so good an impression that the
managing editor was about to assign him
a place on the staff, when, as if remembering something he had overlooked in examining the applicant, he suddenly asked:

"By the way, of what college or university are you a graduate?"

"I am not a graduate of any," replied the
young man, "but I know better than to
write 'pants' for 'trousers,' 'plead' for
'pleaded' and 'he was given a chance' for
'a chance was given him.' I never use the
phrase 'in our midat,' I understand the
correct use of 'who' and 'whom' and of
'shall' and 'will.' I prefer 'officer' to 'official,' 'dwelling' to 'residence.' I avoid 'as

'dwelling' to 'residence.' I avoid 'as whether,' abhor 'reporterial,' never split an infinitive, and never write a sentenc long enough to tie in a double bowknot."

He got the position.

# DR. HAMMOND DEAD

Was Formerly Surgeon General of the Army.

Was a Prolific Writer Upon Medi-

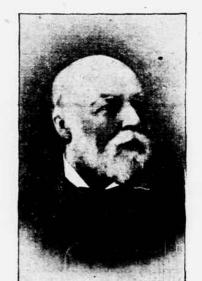
cal Subjects.

HE HAD A REMARKABLE CAREER

on general of the United States army, it a physician of eminent attainments

od spirits and health during the day. It cive almost to a though he had reached the seventy-sec-nd year of his age.

Dr. Hammond, who had been out, en-



Dr. Har mono.

ran up the steps. Keaching the landing he complained of difficulty in breathing, and not feeling better immediately physicians were summoned. Dr. Hammond grew rapidly werse, however, and died about 9 o'clock. He leaves a widow, who was his second wife, a son, Dr. Graeme Hammond, and a daughter, the Marquise Lanza, the two latter residing in New York.

### A Remarkable Career.

Dr. Hammond's career was a remarkable me, though for a time his life was clouded with a dismissal from the United States He was a native of Annapolis, Md., where he was born August 28, 1828, his father being Dr. John W. Hammond, and his mother a niece of William Pinkney United States Senator and at one time min-United States Senator and at one time minister to England. In 1835 his father removed to Harrisburg, Pa., and here the boy received his early education. Showing great predilection for his father's profession, he went to the University of New York, where he studied medicine and was graduated in 1848, afterward attending clinical classes at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army in 1849, and after three years' service went to Europe. Returning, he served in the west for eleven years and made a special study of physiological chemistry, writing a number of essays on the made a special study of physiological chemistry, writing a number of essays on the subject which at the time were considered valuable additions to medical literature and were reprinted in England and translated into German and French. One of these works, "Albumen Starch and Gum as Food," was awarded first prize by the American Medical Association. A collection of fauna made by him while on the frontier was presented to the Smithsonian frontier was presented to the Smithsonian Institute and can be still seen there, as well as another at the Philadelphia Acad-emy of Natural Sciences.

Made Surgeon General of the Army. Dr. Hammond resigned his commission in 1861 to occupy the chair of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland, but six months later, when the civil war broke out, he returned to the army as an issistant surgeon. His advancement was rapid, because he introduced so many re-forms in the camp and field hospitals that he was made surgeon general of the army in 1862 with the rank of brigadier general.

Stopped in His Career. He was the originator of the Ambulance crps and founded the Army Medical Museum and was attracting the attention of the world by his reforms when, in 1863, he was accused of irregularities in the awarding of liquor contracts. He was tried by court-martial and in 1864 was dismissed from the army. He went at once to New York, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, making a specialty of liseases of the nerves. From 1897 to 1873 he was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the Bellevue Medical Hospital, and was then elected to a similar chair in the University of New York, where he remained until 1882, when, with some others, he founded the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and became a

ecturer there.

During this time he wrote a number of During this time he wrote a number of books, among which were "Physiological Memoirs," "A Treatise on Hygiene," "Wakefulness," "Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Relations" and a novel, "Robert Severne." Some of his translations have also been noted in the profession. He was one of the originators of the New York Medical Journal, and founded and edited the "Quarterly Journal of Physiological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence."

Restored and Placed on Retired List. In the year 1878 Dr. Hammond sought and received vindication of his record at the hands of Congress. A bill authorizing the President to review the proceedings of the court-martial, and, if justice demanded, to reinstate Dr. Hammond, was passed to the House unanimously and by the Senate with but one dissenting vote. This bill was approved by the President in 1879, and Dr. Hammond was restored to his place on the army rolls as brigadier general and surgeon general on the retired list.

Funeral Monday.

The funeral will take place Monday morning at 11 o'clock, services being held at the late residence of the deceased, No. 2800 13th street northwest, Columbia Heights

13th street northwest, Columbia Heights. Full military honors will be paid to the remains and the interment will be at Arlington cemetery. There will be six honorary pallbearers, who will be selected late today. Horrors of Surgery. From the Chicago Tribune.
"That poor fellow with the dislocated

knee must be suffering terribly. I never

"He isn't making that noise. It's the

heard a man yell so."

More Details of Col. Baden-Powell's LONDON, January 6 .- The Times publishes the following dispatch from Mafeking, dated December 26:

"At dawn today Col. Baden-Powell organized an unsuccessful attack upon a strong position of the enemy at Gametree two miles from Mafeking, from which the Boers have been maintaining a desultory but annoying shell and rifle fire for several weeks. The railway has recently been re constructed between the town of Gametree where the Boers had destroyed it, the final repairs being made in preparation for the

repairs being made in preparations repairs being made in preparations. "During the night the armored train, with Max'm and Hotchkiss guns, under Capt. Williams, and troops took up positions for attack from two sides. Capt. Lord Charles Bentinck and a squadron were in reserve upon the left, while the extreme left wing was occupied by artillery under Maj. Panzera, and a galleping Maxim of the Cape police, the whole being under Col. Hore.

night, the orders being to attack at vn. and the artillery fire to desist upon longed tooting from the armored train. At daybreak the guns opened fire and rap-dly drew the reply of the enemy, our shells sursting within effective range. Capt. Ver-ton gave the signal to cease firing and to advance, his squadron leading off.

Enemy Pours in Hot Fire.

"As our men engaged the position with their rifle fire it was soon found that the had supposed. The enemy concentrated such an exceedingly hot fire that the advance of Capt. Vernon was almost impos-sible, but, with remarkable heroism and grallantry, Capts. Sandford and Vernon, Lieut. Paton and Scout Cooke, who guided

Lieut. Paton and Scout Cooke, who guided the squadrons, and a few men actually reached the squadrons, and a few men actually reached the sand bags of the fort, within 360 yards of the area of the fort.

"But nothing living could exist there, since the ground was swept by Mauser and Martini builets. The men who charged through this zone of fire suffered terribly, and in following their officers to capture the fort twenty men lost their lives. Capt. Sandford was the first to fall, and Capt. Vernon, already twice wounded, and Lieut. Paton were killed at the foot of the fort. These two officers, climbing a ditch which surrounded the fort, thrust their revolvers through the loopholes only to be shot themselves the next moment.

"Gametree is surrounded with scrub, which contained many sharpshooters, and their accuracy of fire still further confused

and who saw him and his brother officers killed. Being without commanders, they were driven off at one point, but they endeavored to scale the fort at others. They found the position of the Boers, flowever, almost impregnable.

Retreated Under Cover of Guns.

When we retired under cover of the ar ed that a suspension of hostilities occurred veldt around the Boer position was at once that our wounded was scattered within but a short radius of the fort. We had almost completely surrounded it, and hads it not been so extraordinarily well protected we

wounded at Mafeking, inquirie have been made through the correspondent of the Associated Press at Pretoria, with the result that it has been ascertained that neither took part in the sortie, and Lord Bentinck's troops were not engaged.

### Official Report of the Sortie.

The war office has received, through Gen Forestier-Walker, at Cape Town, the fol-lowing dispatch from Col. Baden-Powell,

"We attacked one of the enemy's works this morning, endeavoring to push back the this morning, endeavoring to push back the cordon northward. Our force consisted of three guns, two squadrons of the Protectorate Regiment, one of the Bechuanaland Rifles, an armored train, &c. The enemy had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison since yesterday's reconnaissance.

"Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible galantry and steadiness, under a very hot fire. But all efforts to gain the interior by escalade failed, the fort being practically impregnable.

santon, Lieut, H. C. Paton, eighteen non-commissioned officers and troopers. "Wounded-Capt. Charles Fitzclarence, twenty-three non-commissioned officers and

troopers.
"Prisoners—Three troopers."
Gen. Forestier-Walker points out that while the dispatch gives all the names, it fails to show that six officers were hit.

# Cape Hatteras Storms.

From the New York Post.

According to Prof. Garriott, chief of the forecasting division of the weather bureau, the record of the loss of ships and lives enannually against the treacherous coast along Cape Hatteras is not caused by unusually severe storms in that vicinity, as is generally supposed. The records of years show that there is a greater windvelocity on the average at Chicago than at Cape Hatteras. In fact, Chicago is the Cape Hatteras. In fact, Chicago is the windiest point in the country. The very severe weather of Hatteras is due to the fact that it lies in the track of what are called the southwest storms; that is, storms that advance from the southwest and move northeastward. They are called northeastward. They are called northeasters on the Atlantic coast, and are the severest of storms. But Cape Hatteras is a dangerous place for shipping, more because of its dangerous coast than because of the storms which pass in that vicinity. The wind velocity at Block Island, Narragansett, and other places along the New England coast is just as high as at Hatteras, and they are as much exposed as England coast is just as high as at Hatteras, and they are as much exposed as Hatteras to the wind force. Their coast is not so dangerous, however, because there are convenient and safe harbors. Vessels off Hatteras are so far removed from a harbor of refuge that the masters have no chance but to run with the storm. They have no places to seek safety. At Hatteras the wind has a greater sweep in almost every direction to make a high sea. Along the New England coast, where the gales reach the average velocity of Hatteras, dangerous seas are not possible because of nearness of other land.

## Too Much of a Salute.

"When we were at Camp Merritt in San Francisco last summer," sald I. R. Welles, ate of the 51st Iowa, at the Hoffman House recently, "there were a number of amusing occurrences. You know, among the first things taught the recruits is to salute all officers. If the soldier is unarmed at the time of meeting the officer, he brings his hands to his hat at six paces. If armed, and doing sentry duty, say, he brings his rifle to a 'present' until the of-ficer has passed. To understand thoroughly my story you must also bear in mind that when the grade of general is reached the form of the field uniform differs from that of the officers of inferior rank. The cut of the officers of inferior rank. The cut of coat and collar is different, and there are more buttons. In this particular case an exceptionally raw recruit was doing sentry duty, when a brigadier general came along. From his uniform the newly enlisted one felt he must be of high rank, and for that reason something exceptional in the way of a salute was his due. So, first, he stood stiffly, with his rife at 'present,' but as the general drew nearer he evidently felt that it was no ordinary occasion, and that he must make a more ceremonious salute. Rapidly shifting his rife to his right shoulder, as the general came opposite him, with his left hand he almost swept the earth itself with his cap, so low was his bow. The general, who was a thorswept the earth itself with his cap, so low was his bow. The general, who was a thor-oughly good fellow, said nothing to him personally, but next day I noticed that a general order was issued in that brigade that none but experienced and trained sol-diers should thereafter be placed on sentry duty." consulting surgeons wrangling in the next

# ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS

Alleged Interference-With a Government Telegraph Line.

CASE IN THE UNITED STATES COURT

Points in Demurrer Being Considered by Judge Waddill.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL

Evening Star Bureau,
No. 701 King st.
(Bell Telephone No. 106),
ALEXANDRIA, Va. January 6, 1900.
Judge Edmund Waddill of the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia has under consideration questions se forth in a demurrer, the decision of which is awaited with much interest because of their bearing upon a very important suit The case, heretofore reported in The Star, is that of the United States against Mr. R. H. Phillips, manager of the Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Railroad Company, in which the defendant is charged with interfering with a telephone and tele graph line alleged to be owned and oper ated by the government.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Phillips did willfully or maliciously injure a certain line known as the United States military telegraph and telephone line, connecting Fort Myer with Sheridan's Point.

There are six counts in the indictment There are six counts in the indictment. They all set forth that the alleged offenses occurred during the Spanish-American war. The first charges that the defendants, by attaching a line to a pole owned and controlled by the government, pulled the said pole out of the perpendicular, and thereby interfered with the purpose for which the line was constructed. In the other counts it is alleged that the defendant moved one of the poles out of its position leaving the of the poles out of its position, leaving the wire hanging loose; that he removed the wire from the bars on certain poles, placing them on improvised arrangements higher up on the poles, and that in various other ways the defendant interfered with the government line.

ernment line.

Mr. Phillips was given a hearing before Judge Waddill in Richmond and his case was postponed until the January term of court in this city. He is represented by able coursel and the second land. counsel and the government's case is in the hands of Gen. Edgar Allen, United States district attoroney.

#### Effect of Decision.

A further hearing in the case is held in abeyance to Judge Waddill's decision on would, of course, quash proceedings. If, on the other hand, the demurrer is overruled, the case will come up on its merits, and some very important and interesting ques-tions will arise. Among them will doubt-less be that of whether the federal governless be that of whether the federal government can acquire absolute control and soverignty over property within a state, without special legislation conferring such privileges. The negative side of this question is held by the defense, which claims that the government had no authority to construct and operate the telephone line in question. It is also pointed out by the defense that the government's indictment does not, at a single point, charge that the operation of the line was interrupted or prevented by the alleged actions of the defendant.

gins of Philadelphia, who was connected with the construction of the line under liti-

### Agricultural Fair Association.

The Agricultural and Industrial Fair Association of Northern Virginia, which proposes the establishment of an annual fair at or near this city, met late yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Business Men's League, with a large attendance

had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison since yesterday's reconnaissance.

"Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible gallantry and steadiness, under a very hot fire. But all efforts to gain the interior by escalade failed, the fort being practically impregnable.

"Our attack only withdrew after six of our officers and a large number of men had been hit. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed.

"The general situation remains unchanged, and the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

"I regret to report the following casualties:

skilled—Capt. R. J. Vernon, Capt. H. C. Sanford, Lieut. H. C. Paton, eighteen noncommissioned officers and troopers.

Men's League, with a large attendance. Mr. Garrow occupied the chair and announced that Mr. James W. Roberts, who had been elected president; Mr. Edward Hunt, treasurer, and Mr. S. R. Donahoe, secretary, had all declined to serve. In each case business duties were given as a reason for the declination. A letter was, however, read from Mr. Donohoe, in which he did not positively decline serving, and his election was permitted to stand. On motion of Mr. M. B. Harlow, a committee was appointed to confer with Messrs. Hunt and Roberts concerning the offices to which they were elected, respectively, and in case they adhered to their determination, to select others for the positions. Chairman Garrow selected Messrs.

M. B. Harlow, M. E. Church, Dr. D. N. Rust and Courtland H. Smith to serve on Rust and Courtland H. Smith to serve on

this committee. Later on Dr. D. N. Rust was unanimous Later on Dr. D. N. Rust was unanimously chosen treasurer, on motion of Mr. Harlow, who thought the organization should not be without a financial manager for any length of time. The list of vice presidents was increased by the election of Judge J. K. M. Norton of this city, Judge J. B. McCabe of Leesburg and Mr. John F. Ryan of Loudoun county.

The committee on site reported having viewed several places just outside of Alexandria, but deferred making any recommendation. A committee, consisting of Messrs. M. B. Harlow and Courtland H. Smith, was appointed to confer with the

Messrs. M. B. Harlow and Courtinua ... Smith, was appointed to confer with the owners of the Alexander Island race track, with a view of purchasing the buildings owners of the Alexander Island race track, with a view of purchasing the buildings there. Mr. Courtland H. Smith was added to the executive committee, and, after an informal discussion concerning the establishment by the legislature of a manual school for boys near this city, the meeting adjourned until February 5.

Officers Chosen. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Relief Hook and Ladder Company held last night: Park Agnew, president; John H. Trimyer, first vice president; C. L. Pickin, second vice president; J. R. Mansfield, secretary; Harry president; J. R. Mansfield, secretary; Harry Haynes, assistant secretary; R. M. Latham, foreman; W. T. Rogers, first assistant foreman, and A. W. Melchior, second assitant foreman; property committee, R. M. Latham, J. R. Pickin, William Entwisle, W. T. Rogers, C. L. Pickin; membership committee, G. Meyers, R. W. Arnold, C. L. Pickin, Harry Haynes and E. P. Matter. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring secretary, Mr. C. L. Pickin, for faithful performance of duties during eighteen years' incumbency. General Matters.

The only business transacted in the United States court yesterday afternoon was the entering of a decree by which the Christian Moerline Brewing Company was made a party defendant to the sult of Benjamin F. Perry against the town of Colonial Beach, and the defendants were summoned to ap-pear in court January 29.

The regular monthly business meeting of

The regular monthly business meeting of the Epworth League, M. E. Church South, was held last night, when the following officers, to serve for six months, were installed: E. B. Kemp, president; Robert W. Whatey, first vice president; Miss Emma Pattie, second vice president; Miss Emma Pattie, second vice president; Miss Lula Cockey, third vice president; Julian Y. Williams, secretary: Miss Katle Price, treasurer, and Miss Amna Summers, librarian. Funeral services over the remains of Ciarence E. French, who died Thursday morning, took place at 9:30 o'clock this morning from the late residence of the deceased on South Washington street. The pallbearers were Dr. T. M. Jones, Frank S. Marbury, C. B. Semmes, J. C. Smoot and Thomas W. Robinson. The remains were conveyed to Washington and interred in Mount Olivet cemetery.

Mount Olivet cemetery.

There was but one case tried before There was but one case tried before Mayor Simpson in the police court this morning, that of Samuel Murray, colored, charged with disorderly conduct. The compiainant, Martha Hughes, failing to appear, the case was dismissed. Later Martha Hughes was arrested and fined \$2.50 for contempt of court in failing to attend at the hearing named.

## THE SATURDAY STAR

By Mail

One Year, One Dollar,

AN ALASKAY CHIEF.

He Has Come to Pay His Respects the President. A distinguished arrival at the National last evening was Chief Johnson of Juneau. head of the Takou (Alaska) tribe of Indians. This is the first visit of Chief Johnson to the national capital, and he declared in his inimitable way that he is the only eal Indian chief who ever made a trip from the frozen wilds of Alaska to pay his respects to the President of the United States The chief has discarded temporarily the big cap of rare skins and feathers that

characterizes his position when with his tribe and wears instead a flat, front-brimmed headpiece such as might adorn with impunity a leader of a rural brass band or a Pullman car conductor.

A full, round face and a jet black mustache are the distinguishing features of the



chief. While he uses some English wards with ease, it is apparent that he is not thoroughly in love with our vocabulary as a whole, preferring to switch off to the vernacular common to his semi-arctic tribe. Chief Johnson called today on Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, with whom he has had correspondence, and the fore part of the week he will pay a formal visit to the White House and will for the first time see the Congress of the United States in session. He brought with him many Indian curios, including blankets of rareskins, baskets, shawls and various other articles of native manufacture. A valuable momento of the chief's visit will be presented to President McKinley.

Chief Johnson left Juneau about two weeks ago, making the trip via Seattle, Portland and Chicago. He expressed himself as wonderfully impressed with the magnitude of this country. He will remain in Washington several weeks.

#### The Firemen and the Eight-Hour Law I have noticed in the columns of your val-

nable paper quite frequently letters of

praise from the citizens and residents of Washington for the prompt and courageous our homes and business places from ruin another department in the United States which works with such efficiency as clockwork discipline as ours, from the chiefs lown to the privates. Take the men individually, they must first pass a physical and then a civil service examination, and and then a civil service examination, and stand well in the community to become a member of the department. But, on the other hand, is it not about time for the people to assist in giving them something else than praise? They cannot live on that. They receive the smallest pay, perform the hardest and most dangerous work and serve the longest hours of any employes in the government service. A great many of the men are married. They are virtually required to be on duty twenty-four hours. the men are married. They are virtually required to be on duty twenty-four hours each day. Of course, they must have time to cat. They work five consecutive days, allowing one hour for each meal, and on the sixth day they do not have to report for duty anless there may be a fire, which is often the case. If at home in bed they are expected to report for duty in case their services are needed. In a good many times they do not get a single day off for months on account of other members being on the sick list. Our department has less men, in proportion to its population, than that of proportion to its population, that any other city in the country. In 1892 Con-gress passed a law which emphatically stat-ed that eight hours should constitute a work in all government departments day's work in all government departments and its branches. Why are not our firemen included in this provision? Don't they decreve 11? Certainly they do, and they should get it. A private gets \$800 a year and a foreman \$1,000. This really gives the private a salary of \$22.22 a month, and the foreman \$27.77 a month, because they work three months for one month's pay, or twenty four hours for one day's nay which is y-four hours for one day's pay, which hree days, according to the law of 1892. cerely hope this letter will meet the ey of the generous, fair-minded sens

of some of the generous, fair-minded sena-tors and representatives who may not know the condition of affairs existing in the fire department of our city, and who will assist in giving these men their rights which justly belong to them.

The police department is also affected in this same respect. Now is the proper time while Congress is in session for the citi-zens and business men and the press to join in this move and lend a helping hand to the brave men who save our lives and or the brave men who save our lives and protect our homes, and who go bravely, willingly and gladly at all times and at all willingly and gladly at all times and at all hours to do their duty. There is now rebill before Congress, introduced by Senator Butler, appropriating a fund to reimburss members of fige and police departments the pay due for extra time over eight hours a day since 1892. I think this measure will meet the approval of all fair-minded citizens.

CON KENEALY.

#### Oregon Salmon Growing Searce From the Morning Oregonian.

The fishing season of 1899 is tapering lown to a pretty fine point in Oregon, acording to Fish Commissioner Reed. A ew men are engaged on the Lower Columbia in catching steel-heads for the local market, but their catch is so light that small wages are being made. The season will close altogether February 15. Mr. Reed does not care to venture an

opinion as to exact results from propagaion of salmon so far. Although the catch of the last season has been light, both in he Columbia river and on the Oregon coast, it might have been far lighter had no hatcheries been put in operation. If fishermen would report all the marked salfishermen would report all the marked sal-mon caught some definite idea of results might be gained, but in the rush to catch fish this important duty has been overlook-ed nearly altogether. He thinks seriously of offering 5 cents each next season for all narked fins saved. The Chinese who cut the salmon up for canning would thus be induced to watch out for these fins, and by the close of the season the argregate rethe close of the season the aggregate re-sult would give an idea of the proportion of propagated salmon returning to Oregon

of propagated salmon returning to Oregon waters.

Four years ago 5,000 young salmon were marked by having the dorsal fin cut off, but these were the orly fish ever treated that way at the Oregon hatcheries.

In speaking of the large catch on the Alaskan coast this year Mr. Reed said that at the present rate of depleting Alaskan waters the fish of the north will soon be exterminated, as the government has not yet taken steps toward keeping up the supply. By the time hatcheries are established in Alaska fish will have become so scarce that it will take years to make any appreciable increase. In the meantime salmon are likely to become scarce and high.

A True Story. From the Chicago News. Short-"If Long calls with that little bill

Mrs. Short-"But that would be telling a Mrs. Short—"But that would be telling a falsehood."

falsehood."

Short—"Nothing of the kind. I'm out of cash."

and on such an occasion. At its conclusion Mr. Mills pulled the cords and the drapery fell, disclosing the handsome statue. The crowd broke into oheers, which

ANDREW JACKSON DAY

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

THE STATUE IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE

Ceremonies Attending Its Unveiling in January, 1853.

DIGNITARIES PRESENT 1

leans, which took place January S. 1815 will recur Monday next, and it will then be forty-seven years since the equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the here of that battle, was unveiled in Lafayette close of the war of 1812, and the subseq career of Gen. Jackson in command of the southern wing of the army, brought him so prominently before the people that when he resigned his military position he was placed in the Senate, and from that chan er was elevated to the presidential chaf-Being the idol of the democracy of celebrated as Jackson day, and ere the close of his life, in 1845, it was annuall observed in many parts of the land, the political associations of his party holding political associations of his party holding banquets. In this city the Jackson Democratic Association was formed in 1829, and it is now the second oldest democratic organization in the country. As senator and President, Gen. Jackson had spent some years here, and he was frequently brought in contact with the Washington public, especially with the Masonic fraternity. When his death took place at his home in Tennessee, in 1845, and honors were being paid his memory in different sections of the land by funeral eccemonies and memorial meetings, the people of Washington were second to none in honoring him.

#### Monument Proposed.

Shortly afterward the Jackson Democratic tion of a monument to his memory, and Union. This effort resulted in raising about \$15,000, but, as with the monument to Washington, Congress made an appropriation therefor, and the work was commenced. Mr. Clark Mills, the artist, established his studio and foundry south of the treasury building. Having, in South Carolna, executed a statue of John C. Calloun, Mr. Mills was encouraged to go to Italy, but on the way stopped here. Becoming acquainted with the members of the committee of the Lockson association, he made mittee of the Jackson association, he made a contract with them for the statue as it

a contract with them for the statue as it now stands.

There had been but little improvement made in the square previous to selecting the center of it as the site for the statue, but all traces of a graveyaro which existed prior to the war of 1812 had been obliterated and there had been some trees planted and a slight fence inclosed it. The only walks were the simple zigzag footpaths through the bushes and grass.

In the summer of 1852 the site was selected and appropriations were made for roads and walks in the square and for inclosing the same with a substantial iron fence and gates, but it was three years after before seating was provided. A dozen wooden settees were placed within the inclosure.

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closure. While the location was being improved the artist, Mr. Mills, was engaged in casting the statue, and not a few, when they learned that the horse portion of the work was to rest on the two hind legs, predicted a failure of the plan. Indeed, the general public could scarcely credit that such a statue could be made to stand, though statue could be made to stand, though securely riveted to the base, and when it was announced that the patient artist had the horse standing on his hind legs without the aid of fastenings there were but a few in a thousand who would credit it. Mr. Mills had, however, made neat calculation as to the weight of the metal, and by casting the hinder part of the horse solid and the fore part hollow he succeeded in placing the statue safely on the base, where it has withstood the storms of nearly half a century.

Statue Unveiled. Arrangements were made for the unveiling on Jackson day in 1853. Maj. B. B. French, commissioner of public buildings: Col. John C. Rives of the Jackson Demo cratic Association, and Mr. John W. Maury. mayor of Washington, served as the com-

mlitee, and Col. George W. Hughes, a re-tired army officer, who had served with distinction in Mexico, was appointed mar-shal of the procession. distinction in Mexico, was appointed marshal of the procession.

The following were named as his alds: W. A. Spencer, Richard Lilly, W. S. Gittings, P. Barton Key, J. G. Berret, Perry E. Brochus, Beverly Tucker, R. J. Semmes and Clement Hill. The assistant marshals were L. S. Norwood, R. T. Spencer, Royston Betts, W. B. Bowle, jr., Isaac Denlson, S. L. Lewis, D. Radcliffe, Henry Haw, W. H. Minnix, L. Barnard, W. B. Magruder, R. C. Marriot, J. S. Sewall, Wm. Tromas, R. T. Merrick, Thos. Riley, T. J. Galt, G. W. Phillips, E. B. Robinson, J. R. Kenley, G. P. Kane, C. S. Woodbury, Chas. Howard, Dr. Saunders, Robert Ould, E. M. Chapin, J. S. Wilson, W. H. Hacker, F. L. Brockett, James Owner, H. H. Heath, A. P. Wilbur, James C. McGuire, T. J. McKaig, T. Key Howard, H. G. Stanton, F. A. Fisher, R. J. Pryor, W. M. Overton, J. H. Sothoron, Hiram Walbridge, T. Grimsley, Lewis Carr, Henry Addison, E. B. Buchanan, J. J. Berret, E. Robinson, J. D. Fairbanks, J. N. Minnix, Thos. Thornley, V. M. Burche and E. N. Stratton.

The day proved to be an ideal one for the occasion, seemingly borrowed from the preceding Indian summer, clear and bright, with a temperature which made heavy clothing oppressive. There was at the time much sorrow felt for the President-elect

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much sorrow felt for the President-elect and his family, on account of a rallroad accident a few days before in New Hampshire, in which his son was killed.

At that season of the year so uncertain was the weather that little effort was made for visiting organizations from a distance. Nevertheless the display was creditable, the crowd a great one for that period, and, in the primitive style in vogue, there were many decorations, the famous utterance of Gen. Jackson. "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved," being conspicuous. peing conspicuous.

Where the Procession Formed. The procession formed, as all did in that day, in front of the city hall, and the line of march was by 3d street and Pennsylvania avenue to the square, the military entering the north gate and the civic por-

tion the south. The marshal, Col. Hughes, and his aids came first; then the military, as a regi-ment, the field officers of the District actment, the field officers of the District acting being Col. Wm. Hickey, Lieut. Col. J. H. Reily, Major Robert Keyworth and Adjutant J. B. Tate. First in line was the famous battery of flying artillery, commanded by Major Ringgold, who was afterward killed in Mexico; then, in charge of Major Taylor, then the United States Marine Band and a company of marines, commanded by Lieut. Henderson; the Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Joseph B. Tate; National Grays, Capt. Peter F. Bacon; Continental Guards, Capt. F. Rullson; Walker Sharpshooters, Capt. Bradford; German Yeagers, Capt. G. A. Schwartzman, and Boone Riflemen. Capt. Bright. Then followed carriages containing senators and representatives, the corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, the Jackson Georgetown and Alexandria, the Jackson Democratic Association, the Georgetown Democratic Association and other bodies. The President, Mr. Fillmore, and the members of his cabinet—Edward Everett, Thos. Corwin, C. M. Conrad, John P. Kennedy, A. H. H. Stuart, S. D. Hubbard and J. J. Crittenden—with Gen. Scott and his staff, in full uniform, and many of the army and navy officers were on the platform. Georgetown and Alexandria, the Jackson

Address by Stephen A. Douglas. Though almost entirely a local affair, as far as organizations were concerned, the crowd in and around the statue was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. C. M. Butler of Trinity P. E. Church, and Senator Stephen A. Douglas delivered the address, referred to as one of the finest ever

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for PORTO RICO, per 8.8. Ponce, from servin Ponce, via Ponce, SUNDAY—(f) At 10:30 A M, for NASSAU, N.P., per steamer from Mianii Fia.

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sunday, at 12:00 M, and on Sundays only at 11:30 A.M. (d) (b)

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TEZ and GUATEMALA, by rall to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 P.M. the connecting closes for which being Sun-days and Tuesdays for COSTA RICA and Mondays for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATE. days and Tuesdays for COSTA RICA and Mondays for BELIZE, PLERTO CORTEZ and GUATE MALA. (c)

MALA. (c)

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Mails for CHINA\*, JAPAN, HAWAH and PHIL. IPPINE ISLANDSI, via San Francisco, close heredily at 6.35 P.M. up to January 11, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Hong Kong Maru. (c)

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Mails for CHINA\* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.35 P.M. up to January 20, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Mona. (d)

Mails for CHINA\* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.35 P.M. up to January 23, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Empress of Japan. Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver," (d)

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er." (6)
Mails for the SOCIETY ISLANDS, via San Fran-tico, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to January 6, inclusive, for dispatch per ship City of Pa-

petit. (6) Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 2, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Australia, (6) Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), HAWAII and FIJI 18L. ANDS, via Vancoure, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 3 for dispatch per s.s. Miowers (6) P.M. up to February 3 for disputes per wern, (c) \*Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to \*Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York for connection with European steamers. IPHILIPPINE ISLANDS (military mail), distantished to Saa Francisco at all closes for that office, to connect with government transports, the saltimes of which are irregular.

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(d) Registered mails close at 5:00 A.M. same dry
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the Registered mails close at 12:00 P.M. previous day.
(k) Registered mails close at \$:00 P.M. previous day
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were kept up for some minutes, while the artillery fired a national salute north of St John's Church. Mr. Mills was called on for a speech, but

JOHN A. MERRITT, Postmaster

Mr. Mills was called on for a speech, but simply pointed to his work. The ecremonies were brought to a close by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, chaplain of the House, who pronounced the benediction.

In the evening, as usual, Jackson day was celebrated by a banquet at Jackson Hall (Pennsylvania avenue east of 4½ street), which was attended by many prominent democrats and the members of the Jackson Democratic Association.

In the same month, January 25, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for an equestrian statue of Washington, to be cast by Mr. Mills, and this was manufactured by him on his farm near what is now by City, and unveiled February 22, 1809.

Flighty Women

From the Chicago Record.

"Mrs. Bruggs, you have more faults than ever dreamed of in any woman."
"Well, Mr. Bruggs, you have plenty of

faults yourself."
"There you go again—always changing the subject when I try to talk to you."